THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864. NO. 97

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $5 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond—The Yankee Raiders Repulsed.

RICHMOND, March 2.—The firing on the Westham road last evening about 7, was an engagement between the Yankees and the local defence troops, near Green's Farm. The armory battalion attacked the enemy and having under estimated the force, were repulsed. Henly's battalion, composed of department clerks, having advanced to the scene of action, were charged by the enemy. At the first volley the Yankees broke, and fell back, but in a short time renewed the attack and were again repulsed. The loss in Henly's battalion was two or three killed and several wounded. Among the killed is Capt. Ellery, chief clerk in the Second Auditor's office—nothing definite has been heard of the enemy since this affair. About eleven o'clock heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. Cause not ascertained. It is believed this morning that the enemy have disappeared from the immediate vicinity of the city and gone in the direction of the Peninsula. Weather inclement last night, but clear this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March 2.—The fight on the Westham road last evening the Yankees lost fifteen killed and about twenty wounded. The firing heard last night proceeded from a daring attack of Hampton's cavalry upon the Yankees, three thousand strong, encamped near Atlee's, on the Central Railroad about eleven o'clock with four hundred men, chiefly from the first North-Carolina. They dashed into the Yankee camp, threw the enemy into confusion, dispersed them through the woods and recovered a quantity of spoils. They took about one hundred prisoners and four hundred horses. Stragglers have been captured, including a Lieutenant Colonel, and received at the Libby. At last accounts the raiders were attempting to cross the Pamunkey at New Castle, with a view of joining the forces on the Peninsula.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 2.—The enemy's Charlottesville raiding party recrossed Robinson River back to Culpeper during the night. We captured a few prisoners during the several skirmishes with their rear guard yesterday.—The enemy carried off a good many horses and negroes. This force consisted of about two thousand five hundred cavalry and 2 pieces of artillery. They burnt the County bridge over Rivanna near Charlottesville. The enemy crossed infantry and artillery at Germana Ford yesterday evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE C. H., March 2.—Matters at the upper end of our lines are quiet. Our loss yesterday in the skirmish near Madison C. H., was fifteen or twenty killed and wounded, chiefly of the first and second Va Cavalry. We also lost some prisoners. The enemy have certainly crossed at Germana Ford, but their force has not been ascertained. Artillery firing was heard this evenidg in the direction of Mine Run.

No leave of Absence allowed Members of the Legislature.

MACON, March 2.—Secretary Seddon, in a dispatch to Gov. Brown, declines, on recommendation of Gen. Lee, to grant leave of absence for the extra session, to officers who are members of the Legislature, but says they are entitled to resign if they choose.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—One hundred and four shots were fired at the city to-day. There is considerable activity among the enemy's tugs.

The tents on Folly Island have decreased. A Yankee schooner has been alongside of the sunken vessel trying to raise the guns.

A French Corvette approached off the harbor, communicated with the Yankee ship and left.

Candidate for Governor.

W. W. Holden, Esq., Editor of the *North Carolina Standard*, announces himself a Candidate for the office of Governor, at the election in August next. We shall publish Mr. Holden's Card to-morrow.

AN INSANE PROJECT.—Richmond correspondents state that Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, is in favor of organizing the whole labor of the country into a military system and taking control of it himself. A more insane idea was never advanced by the raving occupants of lunatic asylums. If Mr. Seddon entertains any such project he is certainly a fit subject for a straight jacket. Besides, the public are already of the opinion that if he attends to his proper duties, as they ought to be attended to, he has more business on his hands than he can perform satisfactorily. There is another thing Mr. S. should remember—the people of this country are not slaves, and will not tamely submit to too much interference with their liberties and private rights.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

May 8-tf THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.

$2,000 REWARD.

ON THE 20TH OF JULY LAST THE FOLLOWING bonds were stolen from my safe by the 3d New York Cavalry: Numbers 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, for one thousand dollars each, all dated the 1st of Jan., 1863, and all payable in Raleigh, North Carolina. I will pay two thousand dollars for the recovery of these bonds.

Feb 24-10t* W. W. PARKER, Rocky Mount, N. C.

WANTED.

$10,000 CONFEDERATE FIVE DOLLAR bills, for which 10 per cent. premium will be given. W. B. RICHARDSON & CO.
Feb 29-tf

GOLD WATCHES.

A FEW ENGLISH PATENT LEVER GOLD WATCHES for sale. Apply at this office.
Feb 27-tf

WHAT THE NORTH HAS SUFFERED BY THE WAR.

The following startling exhibit of what the North has sacrificed on the altar of an infuriated fanaticism and malignity ought to open the eyes of that people. The New York *World*, commenting on the phrases "Who's Afraid?" "Nobody's Hurt," says:

"These phrases are too memorable and too familiar to leave any occasion for tracing their paternity or explaining the bearing they intended to have at the time of their utterance. Each of these memorable phrases, when uttered, reflected the feelings and elicited the warm approval of the Republican party. They prove that in the Presidential canvass of 1860, and for some months afterwards, there was no statesmanship in that party with foresight enough to form the faintest notion of coming events. In our judgment, time will show that these men are as politically blind now, in 1864, as they were in the autumn of 1860 and the ensuing winter. But, for the present, we wish to call attention only to the instructive contrast between the light and cavalier manner in which the Republican statesmen scouted the idea of possible danger, with the actual consequences of the election of Mr. Lincoln. When Mr. Seward was scoffing at the apprehensions of more prudent and sagacious men, and leeringly crying out "Who's Afraid?" what would his audience have said if the curtain of a near futurity could have been lifted and the danger disclosed to their view which has since justified these enormous calls for troops:

April 16, 1861	75,000
May 4, 1861	64,748
From July to December, 1861	500,000
July 1, 1862	300,000
August 4, 1862	300,000
Draft, Summer of 1863	300,000
February 1, 1864	500,000
Total	2,039,748

This is the aggregate of the calls for men in only one branch of the service. The navy has not, indeed, been developed on the same enormous scale as the army, but the number of vessels purchased and built, the number of seamen enlisted, and the expense incurred in a brief space of three years has no parallel in the history of any other nation. From the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy we compile the following statistics of that branch of the service:

Total number of vessels in the service and under construction	588
Total tonnage	498,000
Number of guns	4,443
Number of seamen, July 1st	34,000

Patriotism naturally enough exults in these exhibits, which so splendidly attest the resources of the country; but they equally attest the fearful magnitude of the danger which so enormous a strain puts upon the national energies. But do they not still more emphatically attest the unstatesmanlike blindness which so misjudged the tendency of events, and laughed to scorn the predictions of those who foresaw what was coming? But our prodigious armies and fleets are not merely displays of power; they are also evidences of debt. The following figures, which we find compiled to our hand, show the various loans and liabilities of the government thus far authorized by various acts of Congress:

Loan of 1842	$ 242,621
Loan of 1847	9,415,250
Loan of 1848	8,908,341
Texas indemnity loan of 1850	8,461,000
Loan of 1858	20,000,000
Loan of 1860	7,822,000
Loan of 1861	16,415,000
Treasury notes, March 1861	512,000
Oregon war loan, 1861	1,016,000
Another loan of 1861	50,000,000
Three years treasury notes	139,679,000
Loan of August, 1861	320,000
Five twenty loan	400,000,000
Temporary loans	104,933,163
Certificates of indebtedness	156,918,487
Unclaimed dividends	114,115
Demand treasury notes	500,000
Legal tenders, 1862	207,767,114
Legal tenders, 1863	104,969,937
Postal and fractional currency	50,000,000
Old treasury notes outstanding	118,000
Ten-forty bonds	200,000,000
Interest-bearing treasury notes	500,000,000
Total	$2,774,912,808

All the loans included in this table have not yet been raised and expended, but they are no more than sufficient to carry the war through the next fiscal year. But all the expenses of the war are by no means included in the expenditures of the Federal Government. If we include the large sums paid by the several States, and by municipal corporations in bounties, in the outfit of regiments, for sanitary purposes, and for supporting the families of soldiers absent on duty, several hundred millions would be added to the enormous total. If we farther include the losses occasioned by the shock given to business in the first years of the war, the injury done to our commerce by the rebel privateers, and the wealth which soldiers, the aggregate will swell to a sum so formidable that the party that laughed and sympathized when their leaders so jauntily exclaimed, "Who's afraid?" should at least be convinced that they were then following blind guides. But what reason is there for supposing that these leaders possess more wisdom now? Have the fanatical passion and national hate which blinded their judgment thus abated anything of their violence by the progress of the war?

"Nobody's hurt." The shallowness and levity which grounded this noted remark were a shocking prelude to the bloody scenes that were about to open under the direction of the man who uttered it. The corpses that moulder beneath the soil of a hundred battle-fields; the hundreds of thousands of brave fellows who have perished in military hospitals; the hundred and twenty-four thousand widows that are now applicants for pensions, are a sad and terrible commentary on this heedless and heartless text. Do such leaders deserve the confidence of the country? Shall its destiny be longer committed to their keeping?

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ON HAND, AT OUR factory, in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade tobacco, well put up, which we will sell very cheap for the cash.

Feb. 23, 1864. J. K. & M. H. PLENTY. Feb 25-2w

STATE BONDS AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY THE 5TH MARCH, WE WILL sell twenty-five State Bonds. The terms are cash on them and a good opportunity is presented to invest.

Feb 29-tf ORREN & LINDSAY.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	28 29	27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30
31					

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	28 29 30 31	25 26 27 28 29 30	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30	25 26 27 28 29 30 31
31			30 31		

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months.....$10.00
" " Three months.....5.00
" " One month.....3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months, $3 00
" " Six Months, 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A STEAM ENGINE AND Boiler—size from 15 to 30 horse power. Any person having one for sale may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, stating the kind and size of boiler, the diameter and length of stroke of cylinder, whether any heater, how long in use, the price and where it can be seen.

I also wish to purchase a thirty inch "Harrison Mill."

March 1-2t* HUGH W. DIXON, Goldston P. O., N. C.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chatham Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3rd day of March, 1864. W. W. VASS, Secretary.
Feb 23-3tawtd

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds: and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 90 cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and securities.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of disability by the proposed which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.
March 2-d

NOTICE TO THE REGISTRATS OF WAKE COUNTY.

AT A MEETING OF FORTY-TWO OF THE MAGISTRATES of this county it was ordered that a called Court be held at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the 5th day of March next, to consider the propriety of ordering a full complement of all the Registrars to directly appointed.

J. J. PERRIN, C. C. C.
March 1-3t

RAN AWAY, RUNAWAY, RUNAWAY, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, MY SLAVE, NEGRO BOY, SAM, BELONGING TO from my residence in this city on Monday night last, and has not been heard of since. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, and has a very downcast look when spoken to. He is about 20 years old, and has a scar on his forehead. He took with him a variety of clothing, among which was a new suit of Confederate gray, and a pair of new boots. I will give a reward of $500 for his apprehension and delivery to me in this city, or for information that will lead to his apprehension.

Feb 24-1m* W. H. HAYWOOD, JR.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

WAGONS FOR SALE AS SUPERINTENDENT AT KING, POGUE & CO'S.
Feb 25-3w Williams, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings

also

three fine tracts of timber land in the town of Smithville, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 600 acres, the other 1,000 acres within Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantations, and may readily turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

also

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 17 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 3 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,500 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty of lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a great opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENDERSON.
Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 20 times.

FOR SALE,

A FEW HUNDRED FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Charged and Wilmington sts.

NOTICE.

[redacted]

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., Raleigh, March 1, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CHECKS issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared by this Company and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
March 1-1w

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

JOURDAN & MOSES, TANNERS, ARE BUSYing Hides daily to tan and finish for one-third for all split hides, and skins for one-half giving owner of the split hides the refusal of the yard's share at government price. The yard is situated 9 miles Southeast of Raleigh and 1 mile from Auburn Turnout.
March 1-1w*
Confederate publish daily 1 week and send bill to this office.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CONFEDERATE money on hand at the North State Iron and Brass Works, Burne's old stand. A few No. 1 Watches, open and hunting cases, English and Swiss works, all in good running order.

Apply soon, at the above named place, to J. W. COLE, who has been a practical watchmaker.
March 1-6t*

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

NOTICE.

THE BANKS AT GREENSBORO', N. C. WILL DEcline to pay sundown dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 26th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us for the amount to receive payment.

WM. A. CALDWELL, Cash'r Farmers' Bank.
M. STEVENSON, Cash'r Bank of Washington.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear.
D. F. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro M. L. I. & T. Co.
March 2-2tawtd*

Office Southern Express Company,
Branch, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by Friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.
Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAN. SHUTER, Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO that I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high cheeks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left hickory pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond from Sims and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, [redacted] about 5 feet high, about 21 years old, [redacted] had on when he left hickory pants, homespun and blue jacket.—[redacted] left the subscriber at Christianseville [redacted] passing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS,
Halifax P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-6t*aw

NORTH-CAROLINA—PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1864. Wiley King and others vs. John King, Executor of Richard Vines, Sr. and others. Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jessie Taylor and wife Mary, Joseph Horn and wife Polly, Sion Vines, W. E. Horn, Noel Dobson and wife Sarah, against Jacob Horn as guardian to Shadrick Horn, to Jesse, defendants in this cause are not residents of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North Carolina *Standard*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition to appear and answer, &c., at the next term of this Court, or judgment pro confesso will be granted against them.

C. A. DANCY, c. c. c.
Feb 25, 1864. Feb 27-6w

A TRADE TO SET—I WISH TO RENT A good Farm, and prefer the Eastern part of the State, provided the land suits. Satisfactory reference in any healthy locality. The land must be good. I will pay one-third or one-half in provisions and the balance in cash. Persons wishing to rent will please call and describe the land, give situation, &c., at the store of A. M. LEWIS, Graham county, or address me at Lewisville, Graham county, N. C.
Feb 16, 1864. Feb 26-6t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf

GOVERNMENT RATES.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE CHARGED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

ONE SQUARE OF TWENTY LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$ 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	30 00
Three days	9 00	One month	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Every month, or short time, over a square, and additional square, will be charged the same. Advertisements for short time, unless three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

Advertisements published, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aides of the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Colonel Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John S Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. S K Whitaker, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A D Kinnier, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W S S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Kelly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A S Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. O H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Col John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B H Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

Commissioners.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. E. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constable—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

V. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers Wm. G. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:30 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
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Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get fits send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons, claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 23d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Roxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Asheboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., [redacted] from Concord and [redacted] the R. & G. Railroad, containing 6 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms [redacted] and [redacted] to each room. Also [redacted] and other out-buildings. [redacted] MATHIAS BARRIER [redacted] ALFRED SMITH, Mt Pleasant, N. C.
Feb 23-tf

W. E. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RICHMOND, VA.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864.

During the last Gubernatorial campaign we said that every disaffected and disloyal man in the State would support Governor Vance, because they thought he would resist the enforcement of the conscript law and otherwise embarrass the Confederate authorities. In this we were correct, as observation has proved.—And now that these disaffected persons have become convinced that the Governor is a true man, true to the cause of the South, they are opposed to his re-election, and the *Progress* is encouraging this opposition, although it has pretended to be a friend to the Governor.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Honest confession is good for the soul, and we ask the prayers of the brethren for the *Democrat.* That paper acknowledges that it represented Gov. Vance in 1862 as the candidate of the deserters, disaffected, disloyal, &c. Others of the same stripe now deny that Governor Vance and his friends were ever thus abused and wronged.

The *Democrat* is milder than the majority of those with whom it has acted; but while it is placing the disloyal men among the supporters of Vance, that gentleman in his late speech at Wilkesborough, placed them among the faction with which the *Democrat* acted in 1860 and 1862. The Governor says:

"My remarks are not intended to apply to all principals of substitutes, for many of them have been compelled, one tenth perhaps, to act by force of circumstances. But you know that nine-tenths of them are either speculators, or original secessionists who helped to bring on the war and are now trying to get themselves out of it by hook or crook." (Applause.)

This is a ten-strike. Nine-tenths of them either speculators or original secessionists! And these are the parties, Gov. Vance thinks, that are for skulking from duty; and they voted against him in 1862 and for war in 1860.

Gov. Vance says again:

"Fellow-citizens, we do not know what we can do until we try. There never was a war upon the face of the earth, that has been, in my opinion, so badly managed; but we have, notwithstanding, accomplished wonders. Every body told us when the war broke out, it would not last six months. Many of our politicians assured us they would wipe up with a pocket handkerchief all the blood that would be spilled.—Well, I imagine most of them have wiped up with a pocket handkerchief all they have or are likely to spill."

Here he alludes again to those who acted with the *Democrat's* party in 1860 and 1862; for those who promised to wipe up and drink up all the blood, and who carried the cambrics to catch the precious drops, did not vote for Vance—they were on the other side and held him and his supporters up as *Unionists, disloyal, &c.* Of course Governor Vance should be very grateful to the *Democrat*, a paper that acted with those that held him up as a *Massachusetts* candidate in 1862, for calling him "a true man" now. If anything should induce the true friends of the Governor to distrust him it is the fact that such men praise him; and we can assure them and him that these eulogiums are not adding to his strength before the masses of the people; and if we thought he would take the advice of one so humble as ourself, we should say to him—"*Come out from among them.*"

We do not desire or expect to take part in any political contest during the present year, should there be any, but we have said this much that the truth of history might be vindicated.

The Southern Express.

We agree with the *Examiner* that the Southern Express Company deserves the unaffected thanks of the country, and especially of the army, for the patriotic and liberal arrangement they have made to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to our troops in the field. To meet the wants of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home, the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else. Packages (not more than one hundred pounds) should be sent to the Soldiers' Relief Associations: In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or to any other point at which one of these Associations have an office. The troops in Northern Virginia will hereafter get, ahead of all other freight, packages addressed to them through these channels; and it is promised that if the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of other armies, they shall enjoy the same privileges.

MISSING LETTERS.—It is due to the public, and to the Postmaster and Employees of the Raleigh Post Office, that public notice should be given, that the *leakage* has been discovered, and the perpetrator put out of the way of continuing his depredations upon the letters received at this Post Office. It has been ascertained that a young man not connected with the Post Office, but who had improperly been permitted to go behind the counter as he listed, has been taking letters from the boxes after the letters have been distributed, for several months past. He was caught in the very act, and has been bound over for trial. Unfortunately, however, he had spent all the money he had abstracted, or says he has, so that it is a dead loss to the senders—but for the future, we believe money letters will come safely to hand. The mails, we think, may be trusted again.—*Confederate.*

We would suggest that neither young men or old men, not connected with the office, ought to be allowed free access to the establishment, and that if such indulgence be permitted, the parties who mail the money letters at distant offices, should not be the losers. No one has any business in the Post Office but the Employees and the Postmaster himself, and if others are permitted to enter the Postmaster should be responsible to the public for the consequences. The Postmaster labors under a great disadvantage in not having a proper building to transact business in, and were we in his place we should either resign the office or demand a better one.

A gentleman residing near Lynchburg started, a few days since, a subscription to raise fifty barrels of flour, and another list to raise five thousand pounds of bacon, to be sent by the first of March to the army of Gen. Lee—each list to be composed of fifty subscribers, and each person to give one barrel of flour or one hundred pounds of bacon, as he may elect.

Gen. P[illegible] arrived in Charleston on Sunday.

The farmers have been much abused since the war commenced for their extortion and hoarding, and no doubt [illegible] specimens of [illegible] in all the [illegible] money, but we have [illegible] be [illegible] for the [illegible] not [illegible] paid but little regard to currency and tax bills, and thought less about funding; but when they brought their produce to town and sold it for Confederate notes [illegible] they could not buy what they wanted with the money they had received, they came to the very natural conclusion that something was wrong. They find many shops and stores shut up because the owners are unwilling to sell their goods and wares for the money, and with this state of things we ask all candid men how they can be blamed for shutting up [illegible] and keeping their meat and bread? The whole panic is wrong, but the farmers are not to blame this time.

IN GOOD SPIRITS.—We have seen a letter from a soldier in Virginia—a North Carolinian, though a member of a Georgia regiment—in which he says he has volunteered for ninety-nine years or the war.—The regiment to which he is attached went to Virginia in April, 1861, and he has been through the principal battles fought by the Army of Northern Virginia, commencing in the series around Richmond, and has never had but one short furlough. We mention this to show the spirit that pervades the noble veterans that serve under the peerless Lee. May good fortune smile on these heroic, self-sacrificing men, hereafter as heretofore, until our independence is won.

We publish a letter from a gentleman of position and influence relative to the insignificant bread riots in Davidson county. We cordially endorse all the writer says about the loyalty and gallantry of Davidson, and assure the people at a distance that but few counties have done more for the prosecution of the war. [illegible], and the county authorities cannot be too vigilant in providing for the families of the men in the field. The soldiers and their families must be fed whether people want Confederate money or not.

That little joke perpetrated by some of our friends at Graham, on a firm in that town, is very funny, and we hope they will enjoy it; but we shall not see the point until those who sent the walnut advertisement remit $12 to pay for it. We hope this reminder will be sufficient and shall expect the money to be forthcoming.

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.—There has been some fighting between Dalton and Chattanooga but the Atlanta papers of the 28th give us no particulars. The impression prevailed, however, that Thomas was retreating across the Chickamauga. The *Confederacy* has the following as the latest:

ATLANTA, SATURDAY, 12 o'clock M.—Our latest advices from the front, by private telegrams this morning, report the continued retrograde of the enemy. Entire silence prevails along our whole lines. We have no doubt the Yankee army is by this time safely over the Chickamauga.

The object of the enemy, based upon the belief that Johnston's force had been recently reduced, was to overwhelm and drive him back on Atlanta, and occupy the intervenig country.

The Yankee prisoners expressed great surprise when they found themselves guarded by some of Cleburne's and some of Cheatham's men. "Why," said they, "we thought Cleburne and Cheatham were gone."

As we surmised at the start there will be no general engagement just yet.

Longstreet is certainly below Knoxville. General Johnston arrested a Yankee spy, who brought dispatches from Longstreet, night before last. The individual will hang.

For the Progress.]

Bread Riots.

MR. EDITOR:—You expressed a desire in the *Progress* of to-day to get a true version of the "Woman's Riot" demonstration on the government tithes in the lower end of this county. My information was obtained from a highly respectable Magistrate of that neighborhood, who has frequently been and is now one of the Special Court, as well as from other sources. And it amounts substantially to this: that some eighteen or twenty respectable, but obscure women, and all but one or two, were either soldiers' wives or near relations, who could not purchase, as they alleged, either corn, wheat or flour with Confederate money, made a raid upon some tithes, and a sub-tithe agent, capturing the sub-Agent, seized three or four barrels of flour and about the same quantity of corn and wheat, being government tithes, and carried it off, offering to pay a fair price for it then and since, declaring that those depending upon them were suffering for bread. Another move shortly after, less respectable in numbers and character, was made upon a mill with partial success only; the movers were ignorant and poor women, living in an obscure portion of the county, and not a man, so far as I have heard, was connected with the riot, nor has any citizen been heard to commend or approve of their acts, notwithstanding they were doubtless suffering for bread, and most of them were the families of absent soldiers fighting our battles.

It is suggested by a friend at my elbow that this riot (which seems to be producing such an alarm throughout the State,) would not have taken place had not a similar one for the same cause, but on a vastly grander scale, proved successful in Richmond, President Davis having pledged himself to said fair rioters that *they should have bread.*

Thus we see, Mr. Editor, the pernicious effects of bad examples.

Query? Does this "Women's Riot" require the aid of two Virginia Regiments to assist the civil authorities in quelling it and capturing the fair rioters, (two companies of which yet remain here) or is it a grand strategic move in regard to which the leaders and the press of the country, even if informed, must remain silent? Surely it cannot be on account of any alleged disloyalty on the part of the citizens of the county, for that would not be true, there never having been an instance of resistance either actual or threatened to the civil or military authorities; on the one hand since the war began, while, on the other, the county has sent to the war more than fifteen hundred and sixty as brave men as ever shouldered a musket, including a volunteer son of the writer of this.

A CITIZEN OF DAVIDSON.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. W. H. Strother & Co., offering brandy for sale. Those who wish to dispose of their Confederate money can now do so.

ADVANCES IN PRICE.—The Wilmington *Journal*, has advanced its price of subscription as follows:

Daily paper 6 months, $15. Weekly, 6 months, $5. The [illegible] Daily 10, prices of everything being so high.

The War in Virginia--Meade Moving.

The telegraph has already apprised us of another [illegible] Richmond [illegible] the "On to Richmond" be attempted in earnest we have but little to fear.

Of the movements of the raiders the *Examiner* of Tuesday says:

[illegible] noon from General Lee, at Orange Court House, stating that the enemy's cavalry had [illegible] on both his flanks; that one column had succeeded in the direction of Fredericksburg, [illegible] tion above Beaver Dam, on the Central Road, and the other in the direction of Charlottesville.

In the course of the day a dispatch was received, via Lynchburg, from Colonel Mallory, commandant of the post at Charlottesville, stating that information that the Yankees were then within three miles of the town.

At a late hour of the day a dispatch was received from Beaver Dam, from one of the operators of the telegraph, who had fled there from Frederick's Hall. The substance of this dispatch is understood to have been that, at the time the operator left Frederick's Hall, two brigades of the enemy's cavalry were within a mile and a half of that place, and their fighting was going on.

These dispatches were occasions of much anxiety and comment yesterday among those acquainted with their contents. The fears for General Lee's safety, who was a passenger yesterday morning on the Central train from this city, were happily quieted by the dispatch received from him in the evening; and great must be the chagrin of the Yankees when they learn of the prize which they so narrowly missed.

A report was in circulation yesterday that the Yankees had made, at Frederick's Hall, a large capture of artillery, which had been wintering there. This report, however, obtained but little credit, as it was not considered likely that the raiders would [illegible] have captured.

LATER.

At a late hour last night we learn that the Yankees did not appear at Frederick's Hall, but made their demonstration on the railroad, about three miles south of that station. After tearing up the rails the enemy took a southerly road—probably in the direction of Hanover Junction.

Nothing could be heard from Charlottesville. The bridge over the Rivanna is probably the object of the enemy's attack. The down train had not arrived at this writing, and fears were entertained for its safety.

By the Fredericksburg train we learn that the enemy crossed at Ely's Ford a brigade of cavalry and several pieces of artillery. The enemy's column passed through Spottsylvania Court House at eleven o'clock Sunday night. This is considered reliable.

The *Sentinel* of the same day has the following:

Meade signalized his return to his headquarters by treating us on yesterday to another experiment at the anaconda game. He threw out mounted columns, which turned both of Lee's flanks, and moved the one against Frederick's Hall, on the Central railroad, and the other against Charlottesville.

The force which operated against Frederick's Hall crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and passed through Spotsylvania Court House about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. It consisted of a brigade of cavalry, with some artillery. On yesterday about mid-day it appeared in the vicinity of Frederick's Hall. The up-train from this city, on which Gen. Lee was a passenger, had passed an hour or two before.

We are without certain information, at the time of writing this, of the entertainment which this body of the enemy received. An interruption in telegraphic communication, which occurred early in the day, led to the belief that the enemy had reached and broken the railroad. Later in the afternoon, however, communication was restored, and dispatches were being received at eight o'clock yesterday evening from Frederick's Hall and Beaver Dam, and the points beyond. The interruption was caused by the cutting or breaking of the wire, and tying the ends together with a bean string. We had a large park of artillery at Frederick's Hall, and the presumption is, from our continued possession of the road at the bear above named, that the enemy either failed to attack, or were repulsed. Some reports, however, affirm that a portion of the track was torn up a few miles this side of Frederick's Hall, after which the enemy's force moved on farther South.

From Charlottesville we have distinct news that the enemy were repulsed by our forces in that vicinity. The advance against Charlottesville was doubtless made by the column already reported as at Madison Ct. House.

We understand there is reason to believe that a raid up the Peninsula is a part of this combination movement. Perhaps Lee is to be isolated for the purpose of attacking him, and of cutting off Richmond from its support, so as to make the latter more feasible to an assault. Lincoln, at present, is full of these pretty little schemes, but thus far they have all come to grief.

The telegraph may bring us later news, etc we go to press. The cars were not expected to arrive last evening, or to go out this morning beyond Hanover Junction [illegible], with [illegible] some affair to his credit.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

We have nothing for a day or two of the whereabouts of Sherman, but suppose he has fallen back upon Jackson if not farther.

The shelling of Fort Powell on Mobile [illegible] near Mobile continues.

The destruction of property by Sherman's forces must have been immense. We give from the Mobile *Register*, of the 26th February, the

PARTICULARS OF THE RAID OF ENTERPRISE.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter from a merchant of this city, writing at Enterprise to his partner here, giving an account of the atrocities committed by the enemy during the occupancy of Enterprise:

ENTERPRISE, Feb. 27.

DEAR M[illegible]:—The Yankee cavalry entered our village on Tuesday evening, about half past three o'clock. In half an hour afterwards all roads leading to the town were strongly posted—then the infantry, 4,000 strong, came pouring in at double-quick, and in ten minutes after the pillaging and plundering commenced. No place or house escaped them. Locks and bars availed nothing. Every room, trunk, wardrobe, and bed and bedding, were plundered and torn up, nor did the poor negroes, whom they came to set free, as they announced to those few citizens suffering vandals, find [illegible] kitchen in the town, and for miles around, escaped. Everything they could carry off was taken, and what they could not was torn up and destroyed, even to women's underclothes, and as for horses, none escaped but those sent off for at least eight miles from their encampment. Our town would have been sacked and many houses laid in ashes but for those who had the presence of mind to apply for guards, and I owe it as creditable to most of their officers that they were very prompt in furnishing guards to all who applied for them, and that damage was done [illegible] was made, or before the guards [illegible] I will [illegible] in proceeding into the particulars, [illegible] soon after their arrival, as he means [illegible] till the danger was all over, so that my house and family escaped with comparatively little loss. We were lavish, however, with kindness and provisions to all who [illegible]

Not [illegible] ever, with [illegible] to [illegible] my [illegible] mule (3 in [illegible] been taken), my [illegible] wagons, [illegible] and bridle [illegible] and some corn, [illegible] even [illegible] plantation, my gin-house, with 60 bales of cotton, besides my little crop of this year, which was in a shed on the lower part of the farm, together with 5 or 600 pannels of fencing, were all consumed; and last, but not least, 6 of my negroes [illegible] the leading cause was the woman I sent to Mobile to be sold. I should have lost only one had it not been for her, and he (Sam) was the betrayer of the camp where Jasper Winn, J. W. Winn, Dr. Wolverton and the bearer of this letter, together with half a dozen negroes and some fifteen horses, were all concealed in the woods some four miles from town.—My loss will not fall short of $28,000 or $30,000, according to the present valuation of property. John Cochran has lost 161 bales of cotton, besides his two storehouses—indeed he has lost nearly all he had. W. B. Smith about $35,000 in all; Doby some $3,000, perhaps $10,000; Dunlap lost more perhaps than any one else about here, except Mrs. Linton, who had twenty-six negroes to go. I suppose not less than 300 negroes left here, and had it not been that the bridge was burned so early on Friday morning, some seventy-five more would have gone. All of Tolson's left; Judge Byrne had four men to go. Every store, warehouse and workshop in the place was laid in ashes; all gin-houses and cotton, tanyards, and everything of a public nature, were consumed. Some eight or ten private buildings were fired, but only three or four burned. Nearly every family was threatened and several attempts were made to burn private dwellings, but from the vigilance of the guards and owners they were frustrated in their cruel, base designs. Every negro that was questioned about hidden property told and carried the enemy to the spot. My boy, Bob, was true as usual. He knew where I had valuable articles hid, but would not betray in a single instance, nor would he go with them had every negro in town gone. Some half dozen white persons went with them from Quitman, which I understand was nearly burned up—also Marion, Miss. The number of the enemy who came here was about 4,500, not more, and if we can believe the officers, 25,000 is the outside figure who left Vicksburg. Every one here is down on Gen. Polk—the Yankee officers even call him an old granny, and say, if Johnston had been in command, that an attempt to reach Meridian never would have been thought of. I was told by an intelligent Yankee officer that 15,000 or less ought to have stopped them by choosing their position, and Polk had at his command (including those whom he sent back to Mobile) more than that number.

I have never seen a better looking set of men than these Yankees, and all armed and equipped in the best style. One of the men at my house had a short gun or revolver that would shoot six times, also Colt's horse pistols, six shooters, in his holsters, and a sabre. If a good shot he might kill twelve men without loading a second time. Their men seem to be bold and fearless, and confident of success with equal numbers. I found many intelligent, honorable men among them, who regret as much as we do the desolations of the war, and some few say that when their time is out they will not enlist again—others rejoice and say that should the war last for twenty years, they will hold on. I forgot to say that Capt. Wolverton lost about thirty negroes. Dr. Price and Beage lost but little. Harris and Sim. Doby nothing, except the tanyard, in which Harris was interested. Laughlin lost his cotton and storehouse, together with two horses, wagon, &c.

We have a meeting to-morrow to do something for those who have lost their all. It is creditable to the General that he had some 2000 bushels of corn hauled off from the warehous to an open field for the poor, before he burned the houses in which it was stored. No private corn of consequence was taken or destroyed, but the fodder suffered. I have five hands left for the field, which perhaps will make me corn and potatoes enough to live on. The loss of my horses and fences is hard on me at this season. I now say, keep out of the way of the Yankees—they are a cruel foe; ten times worse than I had any idea. Could I only relate individual insults, you would be shocked. Col. Ward was taken out of his house in the night and the rope provided to hang him, and they would have done so, it is thought, had he not given up his money, which he had buried; also Capt. Wolverton's house would have been burned had he not given his watch. One white lady, a few miles off, it is said, was stripped naked and whipped, others cursed, and every vulgar abuse that could be thought of wickedly heaped upon them, and those the most respectable in the town.

THE DRAFT IN THE NORTH—OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE RESULT—PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST IT.

The draft in the North for 500,000 men takes place on the 10th of March, but it promises, like the preceding ones, to turn out a complete failure. The North has found out by actual trial that drafting is the most expensive, the least productive, the most irritating and exhausting of all the processes for recruiting its armies. The results of the last draft were stated in the Yankee Congress the other day as follows:

Exempted for disability, 75,000; for other causes, 74,000; paid commutation, 41,000; procured substitutes, 64,000; served, 11,000. This accounts for 224,000 men. There are some 76,000 unaccounted for. Out of 300,000 called for, 11,000 came! By dint of bounties, public and private, Federal, State and local, 45,000 are, in all, obtained.

The call of October 17, 1863, was for 300,000, in addition to the number to be drafted. The call of February 1st, 1864, was for 500,000—which is explained to be 200,000:

Draft under Act of Congress,	300,000
Call of October 17,	300,000
Call of February 1,	200,000
	800,000

That our readers may see how this extraordinary call falls upon the public of the North, we make a few quotations from Northern papers:

[From the New Haven Register.]

We are to infer from this new order for a draft, that Mr. Lincoln is not nearer its suppression than when it broke out. The country cannot much longer maintain so fearful a draft on its physical resources. How much better it would be to end the war by the exercise of a little common sense and a faithful adherence to the Constitution.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

The President's call will effectually dispel many pleasing delusions in which a majority of the people have suffered themselves to indulge. We have been told that the rebel army was melting away—the rebellion was tottering to its fall, and it required but one more vigorous effort to "crush" it. The draft will be considered in as a fearful necessity.

[From the Boston Courier.]

The President's order for a draft for five hundred thousand more takes one back at once to the time when the administration considered the rebellion on its last legs. On the contrary, it indicates a consciousness of more determined resistance in the revolted States, and anything but that exhaustion and weakness existing there which rebellious papers have so harped upon.

[From the Louisville Union.]

[illegible] last three months the daily vote of the re[illegible] [illegible] highest to the lowest, has been that the rebellion was on its last legs—that its armies were deserting and mutinying—that its people were starving and repudiating Jeff Davis—and that before spring the whole structure would fall. For what ulterior purposes is an army of five hundred thousand men called for, which cannot by any possibility be got into the field until after the rebellion is crushed, in accordance with all republican authority.

[From the Utica Observer.]

The call now issued is the natural fruit of the "amnesty" proclamation and the confiscation measures. To carry out the theories of abolitionism, thousands of lives and millions of treasure must yet be sacrificed, and the restoration of union and peace be again indefinitely postponed.

[From the Troy Press.]

It seems incredible that, after the experience of the past three years, and more especially in view of the failure of the previous draft, the President should order a draft for five hundred thousand men. The emancipation policy demands a million of men and five billions of greenbacks to make it acceptable to the people, who, we are told, are impatient to avail themselves of its generous terms!

[From the Courier Des Etats Unus.]

The proclamation of the President, ordering a draft for 500,000 men on the 10th of March, is a veritable surprise. The Republican press, always representing the South as sorely punished, demoralized, divided, and incapable of prolonging the strife, that the Federal forces already under arms were entirely ample for the easy task remaining before them. The people had been led to believe that they were entirely secure from a further draft, from which pleasant sense of security they are rudely wrested by this order of Mr. Lincoln's.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

It says something for the *nonchalance* of the American people, that it should be able to read, without loss of appetite or visible emotion, such an order as that which is served upon the country. But the people have become in a manner used to the thing.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The draft of half a million will be a clean thing this time, and the chance of every able-bodied man to be counted in will be pretty strong. The government, no doubt, makes this extraordinary demand because it wants more men, but does not, of course, expect to get half a million, or half of that number, and the commutation money will be exceedingly convenient for the payment of bounties to the re-enlisting veterans which now are a hard draft upon the treasury.

[From the New York World.]

Upon the city of New York this draft will come with peculiar severity. We have not yet secured five thousand of the eighteen thousand required of us under the call of October 17, 1863. Under the new call over thirty thousand men will be required from the city of New York, and consequently five sixths of our quota will have to be drafted.

[From the New York Express.]

This makes the grand total of all the calls for the army alone, nineteen hundred thousand, taken from the able-bodied men of the country, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. The general feeling is, that great deceptions have been practised on the people during the six months past, by holding out hopes not warranted by the facts.

[From the Albany Argus.]

The proclamation of October was for 300,000, the said draft to commence on the 5th of January, 1864. With that singular perversity and indifference to previous pledges or orders, the draft for the 5th of January never came off, and never was countermanded. The impending draft of march 10th is for 500,000 more, but has been explained to mean 200,000 to add dition to the 300,000 of October 17th, which was in addition to the 300,000 of July last. This would make an aggregate of 800,000.

[From the Ttica Observer.]

No call for men has been so unexpected and so unaccountable as this.

THE WAR IN EUROPE BEGUN.

On the first day of February the troops of Austria crossed the Eider. On the next day the Germans drove the Danes from their outposts before the strong position of Missunde, and attacked that place itself, but were repulsed, and the Danes retook their position. Skirmishes, with some loss of life, took place in other localities, and the reports say that on the third of the month an embargo would be placed on all the German shipping in Danish ports. An engagement between two Danish men-of-war and the Prussian artillery had taken place in the Bay of Eckernforde.

So far we have the record of the commencement of hostilities which diplomacy and patience have not been able to avert. The King of Denmark did not object to the occupation of Holstein by German troops because he regarded it as a part of Germany. No war with Schleswig, divided from Holstein by the river Eider. The passage of that stream by German troops was determined to be *casus belli.* It has proved so, and the shock of arms has taken place, the Austrian and Prussian powers not permitting the King of Denmark to await the action of his Parliament on the demand which has been made that the obnoxious Constitution of November, 1863, should be abrogated—a Constitution that incorporates the Dutchy of Schleswig into the Kingdom of Denmark. So the sword is to decide whether the Dutchies of Schleswig and Holstein are to be ruled by the present King of Denmark of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, or by the Duke of Augustenburg of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Meanwhile this question, *to be settled by the gage of battle,* is one of the greatest importance. It will be seen that Queen Victoria, in her speech on the assembling of Parliament, has given very significant apprehensions as to the probable results from this conflict, those consorted by marriage with her own children being actors in this new European drama. Besides, Louis Napoleon does not let the occasion pass by without exultation at the fact that Great Britain that spurned his appeal for a Congress is to be a party to the warlike perplexity, while France stands aloof and watches the course of these events. The United States, too, are no indifferent spectators of this drama. Should this war go on, the holders of our bonds will be disposed to send them back, that they may realize and invest in the depreciating securities of European States. The consolidated funds have already fallen to ninety.—*New York News of 20th.*

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